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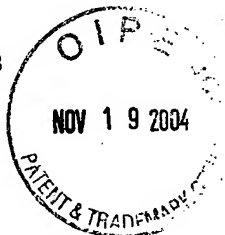
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,567	09/29/2003	Gersh Korsinsky		8833

7590 09/24/2004

GERSH KORSINSKY
1236 49th STREET, APARTMENT 4B
BROOKLYN, NY 11219



EXAMINER

HOGUE, GARY CHAPMAN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3611

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

RECEIVED
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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/672,567

Applicant(s)

KORSINSKY ET AL.

Examiner

Gary C Hoge

Art Unit

3611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 September 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

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- (c) Where the drawings in a nonprovisional application do not comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the examiner shall require such additional illustration within a time period of not less than two months from the date of the sending of a notice thereof. Such corrections are subject to the requirements of § 1.81(d).

§ 1.84 Standards for drawings.

- (a) *Drawings*. There are two acceptable categories for presenting drawings in utility and design patent applications.

(1) *Black ink*. Black and white drawings are normally required. India ink, or its equivalent that secures solid black lines, must be used for drawings; or

(2) *Color*. On rare occasions, color drawings may be necessary as the only practical medium by which to disclose the subject matter sought to be patented in a utility or design patent application or the subject matter of a statutory invention registration. The color drawings must be of sufficient quality such that all details in the drawings are reproducible in black and white in the printed patent. Color drawings are not permitted in international applications (see PCT Rule 11.13), or in an application, or copy thereof, submitted under the Office electronic filing system. The Office will accept color drawings in utility or design patent applications and statutory invention registrations only after granting a petition filed under this paragraph explaining why the color drawings are necessary. Any such petition must include the following:

- (i) The fee set forth in § 1.17(h);
- (ii) Three (3) sets of color drawings;
- (iii) A black and white photocopy that accurately depicts, to the extent possible, the subject matter shown in the color drawing; and
- (iv) An amendment to the specification to insert (unless the specification contains or has been previously amended to contain) the following language as the first paragraph of the brief description of the drawings: The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

- (b) *Photographs*. —

(1) *Black and white*. Photographs, including photocopies of photographs, are not ordinarily permitted in utility and design patent applications. The Office will accept photographs in utility and design patent applications, however, if photographs are the only practicable medium for illustrating the claimed invention. For example, photographs or photomicrographs of: electrophoresis gels, blots (e.g., immunological, western, Southern, and northern), autoradiographs, cell cultures (stained and unstained), histological tissue cross sections (stained and unstained), animals, plants, in vivo imaging, thin layer

DETAILED ACTION

1. An examination of this application reveals that applicant is unfamiliar with patent prosecution procedure. While an inventor may prosecute the application, lack of skill in this field usually acts as a liability in affording the maximum protection for the invention disclosed.

Applicant is advised to secure the services of a registered patent attorney or agent to prosecute the application, since the value of a patent is largely dependent upon skilled preparation and prosecution. The Office cannot aid in selecting an attorney or agent.

Applicant is advised of the availability of the publication "Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office." This publication is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because they fail to conform to the standards set forth in 37 CFR 1.83 and 37 CFR 1.84, as set forth below.

2. Following are the applicable rules regarding drawings in a utility patent application:

§ 1.83 Content of drawing.

(a) The drawing in a nonprovisional application must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. However, conventional features disclosed in the description and claims, where their detailed illustration is not essential for a proper understanding of the invention, should be illustrated in the drawing in the form of a graphical drawing symbol or a labeled representation (e.g., a labeled rectangular box).

(b) When the invention consists of an improvement on an old machine the drawing must when possible exhibit, in one or more views, the improved portion itself, disconnected from the old structure, and also in another view, so much only of the old structure as will suffice to show the connection of the invention therewith.

chromatography plates, crystalline structures, and, in a design patent application, ornamental effects, are acceptable. If the subject matter of the application admits of illustration by a drawing, the examiner may require a drawing in place of the photograph. The photographs must be of sufficient quality so that all details in the photographs are reproducible in the printed patent.

(2) *Color photographs*. Color photographs will be accepted in utility and design patent applications if the conditions for accepting color drawings and black and white photographs have been satisfied. See paragraphs (a)(2) and (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Identification of drawings*. Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any) if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin.

(d) *Graphic forms in drawings*. Chemical or mathematical formulae, tables, and waveforms may be submitted as drawings and are subject to the same requirements as drawings. Each chemical or mathematical formula must be labeled as a separate figure, using brackets when necessary, to show that information is properly integrated. Each group of waveforms must be presented as a single figure, using a common vertical axis with time extending along the horizontal axis. Each individual waveform discussed in the specification must be identified with a separate letter designation adjacent to the vertical axis.

(e) *Type of paper*. Drawings submitted to the Office must be made on paper which is flexible, strong, white, smooth, non-shiny, and durable. All sheets must be reasonably free from cracks, creases, and folds. Only one side of the sheet may be used for the drawing. Each sheet must be reasonably free from erasures and must be free from alterations, overwritings, and interlineations. Photographs must be developed on paper meeting the sheet-size requirements of paragraph (f) of this section and the margin requirements of paragraph (g) of this section. See paragraph (b) of this section for other requirements for photographs.

(f) *Size of paper*. All drawing sheets in an application must be the same size. One of the shorter sides of the sheet is regarded as its top. The size of the sheets on which drawings are made must be:

- (1) 21.0 cm. by 29.7 cm. (DIN size A4), or
- (2) 21.6 cm. by 27.9 cm. (8 1/2 by 11 inches).

(g) *Margins*. The sheets must not contain frames around the sight (*i.e.*, the usable surface), but should have scan target points (*i.e.*, cross-hairs) printed on two outer-corner margin corners. Each sheet must include a top margin of at least 2.5 cm. (1 inch), a left side margin of at least 2.5 cm. (1 inch), a right side margin of at least 1.5 cm. (5/8 inch), and a bottom margin of at least 1.0 cm. (3/8 inch), thereby leaving a sight no greater than 17.0 cm. by 26.2 cm. on 21.0 cm. by 29.7 cm. (DIN size A4) drawing sheets, and a sight no greater than 17.6 cm. by 24.4 cm. (6 15/16 by 9 5/8 inches) on 21.6 cm. by 27.9 cm. (8 1/2 by 11 inch) drawing sheets.

(h) *Views*. The drawing must contain as many views as necessary to show the invention. The views may be plan, elevation, section, or perspective views. Detail views of portions

of elements, on a larger scale if necessary, may also be used. All views of the drawing must be grouped together and arranged on the sheet(s) without wasting space, preferably in an upright position, clearly separated from one another, and must not be included in the sheets containing the specifications, claims, or abstract. Views must not be connected by projection lines and must not contain center lines. Waveforms of electrical signals may be connected by dashed lines to show the relative timing of the waveforms.

(1) *Exploded views*. Exploded views, with the separated parts embraced by a bracket, to show the relationship or order of assembly of various parts are permissible. When an exploded view is shown in a figure which is on the same sheet as another figure, the exploded view should be placed in brackets.

(2) *Partial views*. When necessary, a view of a large machine or device in its entirety may be broken into partial views on a single sheet, or extended over several sheets if there is no loss in facility of understanding the view. Partial views drawn on separate sheets must always be capable of being linked edge to edge so that no partial view contains parts of another partial view. A smaller scale view should be included showing the whole formed by the partial views and indicating the positions of the parts shown. When a portion of a view is enlarged for magnification purposes, the view and the enlarged view must each be labeled as separate views.

(i) Where views on two or more sheets form, in effect, a single complete view, the views on the several sheets must be so arranged that the complete figure can be assembled without concealing any part of any of the views appearing on the various sheets.

(ii) A very long view may be divided into several parts placed one above the other on a single sheet. However, the relationship between the different parts must be clear and unambiguous.

(3) *Sectional views*. The plane upon which a sectional view is taken should be indicated on the view from which the section is cut by a broken line. The ends of the broken line should be designated by Arabic or Roman numerals corresponding to the view number of the sectional view, and should have arrows to indicate the direction of sight. Hatching must be used to indicate section portions of an object, and must be made by regularly spaced oblique parallel lines spaced sufficiently apart to enable the lines to be distinguished without difficulty. Hatching should not impede the clear reading of the reference characters and lead lines. If it is not possible to place reference characters outside the hatched area, the hatching may be broken off wherever reference characters are inserted. Hatching must be at a substantial angle to the surrounding axes or principal lines, preferably 45°. A cross section must be set out and drawn to show all of the materials as they are shown in the view from which the cross section was taken. The parts in cross section must show proper material(s) by hatching with regularly spaced parallel oblique strokes, the space between strokes being chosen on the basis of the total area to be hatched. The various parts of a cross section of the same item should be hatched in the same manner and should accurately and graphically indicate the nature of the material(s) that is illustrated in cross section. The hatching of

juxtaposed different elements must be angled in a different way. In the case of large areas, hatching may be confined to an edging drawn around the entire inside of the outline of the area to be hatched. Different types of hatching should have different conventional meanings as regards the nature of a material seen in cross section.

(4) *Alternate position* . A moved position may be shown by a broken line superimposed upon a suitable view if this can be done without crowding; otherwise, a separate view must be used for this purpose.

(5) *Modified forms* . Modified forms of construction must be shown in separate views.

(i) *Arrangement of views* . One view must not be placed upon another or within the outline of another. All views on the same sheet should stand in the same direction and, if possible, stand so that they can be read with the sheet held in an upright position. If views wider than the width of the sheet are necessary for the clearest illustration of the

invention, the sheet may be turned on its side so that the top of the sheet, with the appropriate top margin to be used as the heading space, is on the right-hand side. Words must appear in a horizontal, left-to-right fashion when the page is either upright or turned so that the top becomes the right side, except for graphs utilizing standard scientific convention to denote the axis of abscissas (of X) and the axis of ordinates (of Y).

(j) *Front-page view* . The drawing must contain as many views as necessary to show the invention. One of the views should be suitable for inclusion on the front page of the patent application publication and patent as the illustration of the invention. Views must not be connected by projection lines and must not contain center lines. Applicant may suggest a single view (by figure number) for inclusion on the front page of the patent application publication and patent.

(k) *Scale* . The scale to which a drawing is made must be large enough to show the mechanism without crowding when the drawing is reduced in size to two-thirds in reproduction. Indications such as "actual size" or "scale 1/2" on the drawings are not permitted since these lose their meaning with reproduction in a different format.

(l) *Character of lines, numbers, and letters* . All drawings must be made by a process which will give them satisfactory reproduction characteristics. Every line, number, and letter must be durable, clean, black (except for color drawings), sufficiently dense and dark, and uniformly thick and well-defined. The weight of all lines and letters must be heavy enough to permit adequate reproduction. This requirement applies to all lines however fine, to shading, and to lines representing cut surfaces in sectional views. Lines and strokes of different thicknesses may be used in the same drawing where different thicknesses have a different meaning.

(m) *Shading* . The use of shading in views is encouraged if it aids in understanding the invention and if it does not reduce legibility. Shading is used to indicate the surface or shape of spherical, cylindrical, and conical elements of an object. Flat parts may also be lightly shaded. Such shading is preferred in the case of parts shown in perspective, but not for cross sections. See paragraph (h)(3) of this section. Spaced lines for shading are preferred. These lines must be thin, as few in number as practicable, and they must contrast with the rest of the drawings. As a substitute for shading, heavy lines on the

shade side of objects can be used except where they superimpose on each other or obscure reference characters. Light should come from the upper left corner at an angle of 45°. Surface delineations should preferably be shown by proper shading. Solid black shading areas are not permitted, except when used to represent bar graphs or color.

(n) *Symbols*. Graphical drawing symbols may be used for conventional elements when appropriate. The elements for which such symbols and labeled representations are used must be adequately identified in the specification. Known devices should be illustrated by symbols which have a universally recognized conventional meaning and are generally accepted in the art. Other symbols which are not universally recognized may be used, subject to approval by the Office, if they are not likely to be confused with existing conventional symbols, and if they are readily identifiable.

(o) *Legends*. Suitable descriptive legends may be used subject to approval by the Office, or may be required by the examiner where necessary for understanding of the drawing. They should contain as few words as possible.

(p) *Numbers, letters, and reference characters*.

(1) Reference characters (numerals are preferred), sheet numbers, and view numbers must be plain and legible, and must not be used in association with brackets or inverted commas, or enclosed within outlines, e.g., encircled. They must be oriented in the same direction as the view so as to avoid having to rotate the sheet. Reference characters should be arranged to follow the profile of the object depicted.

(2) The English alphabet must be used for letters, except where another alphabet is customarily used, such as the Greek alphabet to indicate angles, wavelengths, and mathematical formulas.

(3) Numbers, letters, and reference characters must measure at least .32 cm. (1/8 inch) in height. They should not be placed in the drawing so as to interfere with its comprehension. Therefore, they should not cross or mingle with the lines. They should not be placed upon hatched or shaded surfaces. When necessary, such as indicating a surface or cross section, a reference character may be underlined and a blank space may be left in the hatching or shading where the character occurs so that it appears distinct.

(4) The same part of an invention appearing in more than one view of the drawing must always be designated by the same reference character, and the same reference character must never be used to designate different parts.

(5) Reference characters not mentioned in the description shall not appear in the drawings. Reference characters mentioned in the description must appear in the drawings.

(q) *Lead lines*. Lead lines are those lines between the reference characters and the details referred to. Such lines may be straight or curved and should be as short as possible. They must originate in the immediate proximity of the reference character and extend to the feature indicated. Lead lines must not cross each other. Lead lines are required for each reference character except for those which indicate the surface or cross section on which they are placed. Such a reference character must be underlined to make

it clear that a lead line has not been left out by mistake. Lead lines must be executed in the same way as lines in the drawing. See paragraph (l) of this section.

(r) *Arrows*. Arrows may be used at the ends of lines, provided that their meaning is clear, as follows:

- (1) On a lead line, a freestanding arrow to indicate the entire section towards which it points;
- (2) On a lead line, an arrow touching a line to indicate the surface shown by the line looking along the direction of the arrow; or
- (3) To show the direction of movement.

(s) *Copyright or Mask Work Notice*. A copyright or mask work notice may appear in the drawing, but must be placed within the sight of the drawing immediately below the figure representing the copyright or mask work material and be limited to letters having a print size of 32 cm. to 64 cm. (1/8 to 1/4 inches) high. The content of the notice must be limited to only those elements provided for by law. For example, "©1983 John Doe" (17 U.S.C. 401) and "*M* John Doe" (17 U.S.C. 909) would be properly limited and, under current statutes, legally sufficient notices of copyright and mask work, respectively. Inclusion of a copyright or mask work notice will be permitted only if the authorization language set forth in § 1.71(e) is included at the beginning (preferably as the first paragraph) of the specification.

(t) *Numbering of sheets of drawings*. The sheets of drawings should be numbered in consecutive Arabic numerals, starting with 1, within the sight as defined in paragraph (g) of this section. These numbers, if present, must be placed in the middle of the top of the sheet, but not in the margin. The numbers can be placed on the right-hand side if the drawing extends too close to the middle of the top edge of the usable surface. The drawing sheet numbering must be clear and larger than the numbers used as reference characters to avoid confusion. The number of each sheet should be shown by two Arabic numerals placed on either side of an oblique line, with the first being the sheet number and the second being the total number of sheets of drawings, with no other marking.

(u) *Numbering of views*.

(1) The different views must be numbered in consecutive Arabic numerals, starting with 1, independent of the numbering of the sheets and, if possible, in the order in which they appear on the drawing sheet(s). Partial views intended to form one complete view, on one or several sheets, must be identified by the same number followed by a capital letter. View numbers must be preceded by the abbreviation "FIG." Where only a single view is used in an application to illustrate the claimed invention, it must not be numbered and the abbreviation "FIG." must not appear.

(2) Numbers and letters identifying the views must be simple and clear and must not be used in association with brackets, circles, or inverted commas. The view numbers must be larger than the numbers used for reference characters.

(v) *Security markings*. Authorized security markings may be placed on the drawings provided they are outside the sight, preferably centered in the top margin.

(w) *Corrections*. Any corrections on drawings submitted to the Office must be durable and permanent.

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- (x) *Holes* . No holes should be made by applicant in the drawing sheets.
- (y) *Types of drawings* . See § 1.152 for design drawings, § 1.165 for plant drawings, and § 1.174 for reissue drawings.

INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES

Replacement Drawing Sheets

Drawing changes must be made by presenting replacement figures which incorporate the desired changes and which comply with 37 CFR 1.84. An explanation of the changes made must be presented either in the drawing amendments, or remarks, section of the amendment. Any replacement drawing sheet must be identified in the top margin as "Replacement Sheet" (37 CFR 1.121(d)) and include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even though only one figure may be amended. The figure or figure number of the amended drawing(s) must not be labeled as "amended." If the changes to the drawing figure(s) are not accepted by the examiner, applicant will be notified of any required corrective action in the next Office action. No further drawing submission will be required, unless applicant is notified.

Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any), if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin.

Annotated Drawing Sheets

A marked-up copy of any amended drawing figure, including annotations indicating the changes made, may be submitted or required by the examiner. The annotated drawing sheets must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Marked-up Drawings" and accompany the replacement sheets.

Timing of Corrections

Applicant is required to submit acceptable corrected drawings within the time period set in the Office action. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in ABANDONMENT of the application.

If corrected drawings are required in a Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37), the new drawings MUST be filed within the THREE MONTH shortened statutory period set for reply in the "Notice of Allowability." Extensions of time may NOT be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 for filing the corrected drawings after the mailing of a Notice of Allowability.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.71, as being so incomprehensible as to preclude a reasonable search of the prior art by the examiner. For example, the following items are not understood: The application is not written in proper idiomatic English and is replete with grammatical errors too numerous to mention specifically. This, combined with the general lack

of an explanation of what Applicant's invention is, makes it impossible to understand what

Applicant's invention is.

Applicant is required to submit an amendment which clarifies the disclosure so that the examiner may make a proper comparison of the invention with the prior art.

Applicant should be careful not to introduce any new matter into the disclosure (i.e., matter which is not supported by the disclosure as originally filed).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.


Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary C Hoge whose telephone number is (703) 308-3422. The examiner can normally be reached on 5-4-9.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lesley Morris can be reached on (703) 308-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Gary C Hoge
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3611

gch



REMARKS

This is to overcome of the objections by the Examiner, dated :09/24/2004.

1. The Replacement Drawings are submitted to conform to the standards set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.83 and 37 CFR 1.84 only, which clarifies and supports the drawings as originally filed.
The replacement drawings not introduce any new matter into the drawings originally filed
2. The Specification corrections which clarifies the disclosure so that the examiner may make a proper comparison of the invention with the prior art only, and not introduce any new matter into the disclosure as originally filed
3. New claims and new abstract are submitted .

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PREFERABLE EMBODIMENTS.

FIG.1.shows the basic principles for designing alteration copies.

The alteration (1) of a copy of original (2) preserve the denomination values (3) of the original, improve the valuelessness of the original(4), etc and correct the value damage (5), (8) of original.

The alteration is make different the copy from original for copy recognition(6)and designing denomination (9), produce consummate copies (7)and contributed alteration (10), and other (11) etc.

FIG. 2..shows the basic principles for designing alteration that make different the copy from original.

The alteration for copy recognition (6):

- a) By NOTICE (15): Examples: "COPY", "PATENT No", "SERIAL No, OF COPY", DATE OF THE COPY", and like.
- b) By LANGUAGE (16): Examples: translation to modern English, to modern Hebrew, and like.
- c) By DIMENSIONS (17) of the copy.
- d) By IMAGE (13). Example: (placing or removing a "Holly Image (CROSS ,etc.) and like.
- e) By TEXT(12). Examples: Material of the copy" SILVER" and like, Date of the original and like, "HOLLY" text and like ,etc.
- f) By SCRIPT (14) Examples : Hebrew or Greek modern script and like.
- g) PHYSICAL (18). Examples: a hole in the copy and like.
- h) OTHER (19). Examples :Placing a copy in a frame or in a designing jewelers etc. and like.

FIG.3. shows the basic principles for designing alterations for consummate copies.

The alteration" CONSUMMATE COPIES" (7) are:

- a) Placing copy in a designed framing (20), in a designed jewelry (21), in amulets, and like;
- b) Designing" HOLLY-LAND MONEY " (23) for religious ceremony, for religious charities ,and like;

c) Designing "RELIGIOUS ARTICLES" (24). Examples: "Chanukah

Menorah" with copies, " " Jerusalem in coins" and like;

d) Designing "OTHER" (25). Examples: "History in coins", "Buildings in coins",

Consummate Jewelers, etc. and like.

FIG. 4. shows the basic principles for designing alterations for correction values damage .

The alteration " CORRECTION VALUE DAMAGE" (8 are:

"IMAGE REMOVING " (26),

" TEXT REMOVING " (27), "MATERIAL CHANGING " , (28), " WEIGHT

CHANGING "(29), "OTHER" (30) that religious or other requires and other like.

FIG. 5. shows the principles for designing alteration for designing denomination in copies.

The alteration " DESIGNING DENOMINATION " (10) are:

a) "ART IN COPIES" (31);

b) Valuelessness and value damaged "IMAGE REPLACING" (32) and
"TEXT REPLACING " (38);

c) Designing " COPIES COLLECTION" (33);

d)"DENOMINATION SAVINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS "(34);

e) " HISTORY IN COPIES " (35);

f)"COMPOSITE AND COMPILE "(36) image and text in copies;

g)"RESTORATION ORIGINAL" (37) in copies;

h) Designing "SERIAL COPIES"(39).

FIG.6. shows the basic principles for designing alteration for contributed alterations.

The " CONTRIBUTED ALTERATION " (10)are:

- a) The highly value material: 'SILVER'(58) , "GOLD "(59), " OTHER" (60),
etc.,and like use for copies;
- b) The original "RESTORATION " (61) in copies;
- c) The" IMAGE ADDING" (62) ," TEXT ADDING "(63) ,and like.

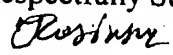
FIG.7. Shows the basic principles for designing alteration for different use (" OTHER" (11).

The "OTHER "(11) alteration are :

- a) The rehabilitation of the" DENOMINATION ...(40)" values
in the copies from a damaged original;
- b) The"DENOMINATION PRESERVATION (41)"values in the copies by
keeping the denomination values of the original;
- c) The creation of " DENOMINATION IN COPIES (42)" by a class of copies
haven given values ,as in system of worth in usefulness or importance
(the fluctuating value of silver, gold etc. , quality regarded as
worthwhile or desirable value of a copy and like);
- d) " COPIES OF HOLY ARTICLES (43)" for different religious (holy coins,
Chanukah Menorah ,and like);
- e) The designed" INVITATION IN COPIES /IN COINS (44)" by using of
the denomination values of the copies;
- f) The" HOLY MONEY COPIES (45)" using for religious ceremonial
charities and donations that can be exchange for real money (copies
of holy coins(Half Shekel, and like) ;

- g) "ASTROLOGY AND ASTROLOGY ARTICLES IN COPIES (46)" in
designed denomination copies;
- h) "HOLY ARTICLES IN COPIES (47)" in religious attributed copies;
- i) "PHYSICAL(48)" in designed sensory denomination in copies(smell
of flower copies and like, sound or voice in copies, etc and like);
- j) "HISTORY IN COPIES (49) " (Jerusalem in coins copies and like);
- k) "CEMETERIES IN MEMORIAL COPIES (50) "(copies of
monuments ,sentimental denomination in copies and like);
- l) " ANNIVERSARY IN COPIES (51)" in a anniversary denominated.
copies;
- m) "CONGRATULATION IN COPIES (52)" in congratulation
denominated copies ;
- n) " FAMILY COAT OF ARMS (HERALDIC BEARINGS (53)" in
denominated copies (family denomination ,family history,
family sentimental denomination, and like) ;
- o) " PRESENCE /AWARD IN COPIES (54)" in denominated
copies;
- p) " MUSEUM IN COPIES (55)"(exhibit in copies and like);
- q) " MEMORIAL IN COPIES (56)"in memorial sentimentality
denomination, and like;
- s) "OTHER (57) "(temple, building, collection matters ,etc in
coins ,stamps ,and like).

DATED: NOVEMBER 17, 2004

Respectfully Submitted,

Gersh Korsinsky

ABSTRACT

An authentic distinguished from original worth in usefulness or importance to the possessor.

WE CLAIM :

CLAIM1.

The alteration copies comprises:

a copy of original means preservation of the denomination values of the original;
a denomination value means worth a class of things or articles haven given values;
a value means worth in usefulness or importance to the possessor;
an original means an authentic distinguished from an imitation or reproduction ;
an alteration means modification or make different the copy from original;
a preservation means to keep the denomination values of the original.

CLAIM2.

The alteration copies comprises:

a copy means preservation of the denomination value of the original;
an alteration copy means a copy as a new thing and a new article.

CLAIM 3.

The alteration copies comprises: a copy of original means preservation of the denomination values of the original;
a value of a copy means worth in usefulness or importance to the possessor.

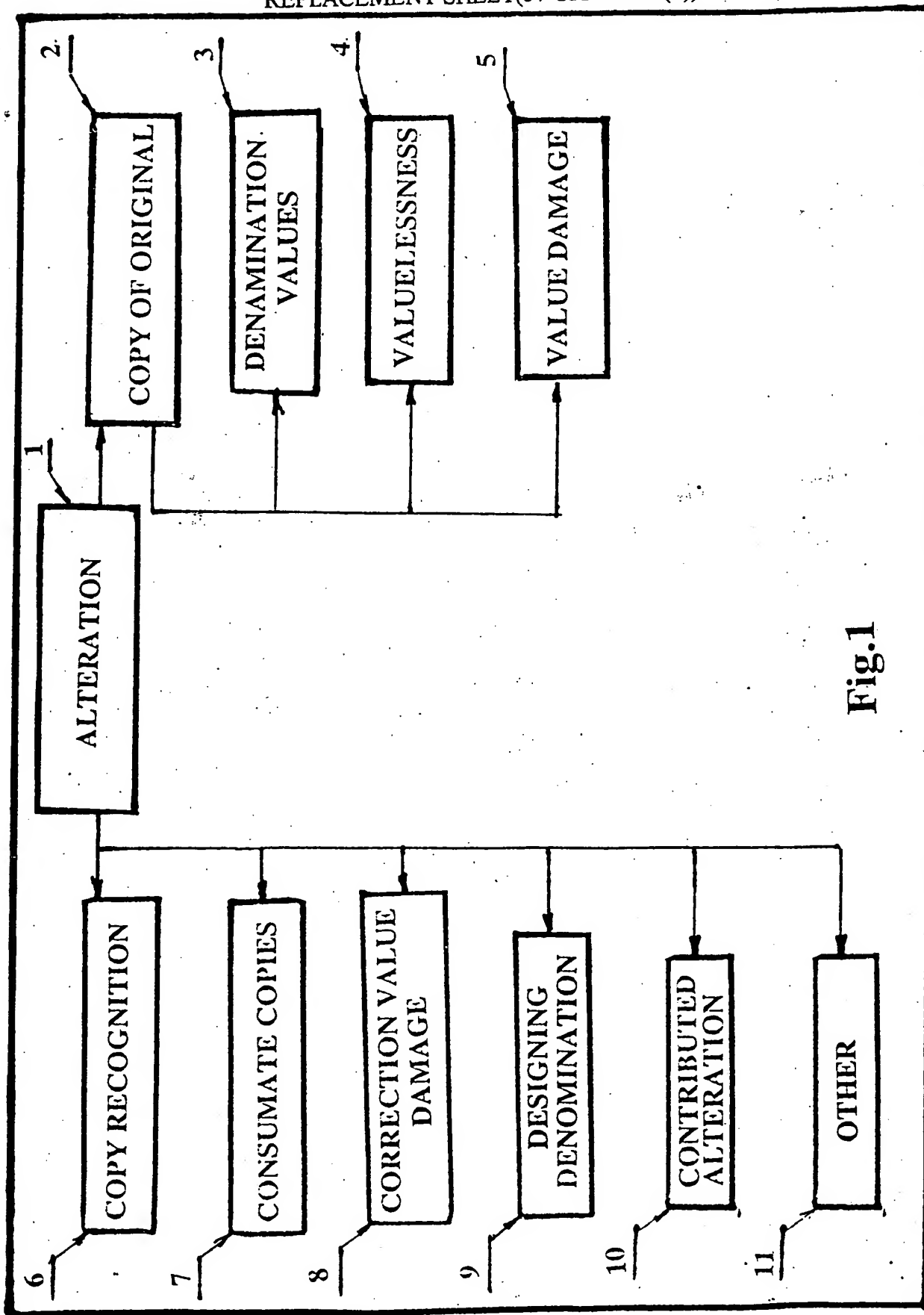


Fig.1

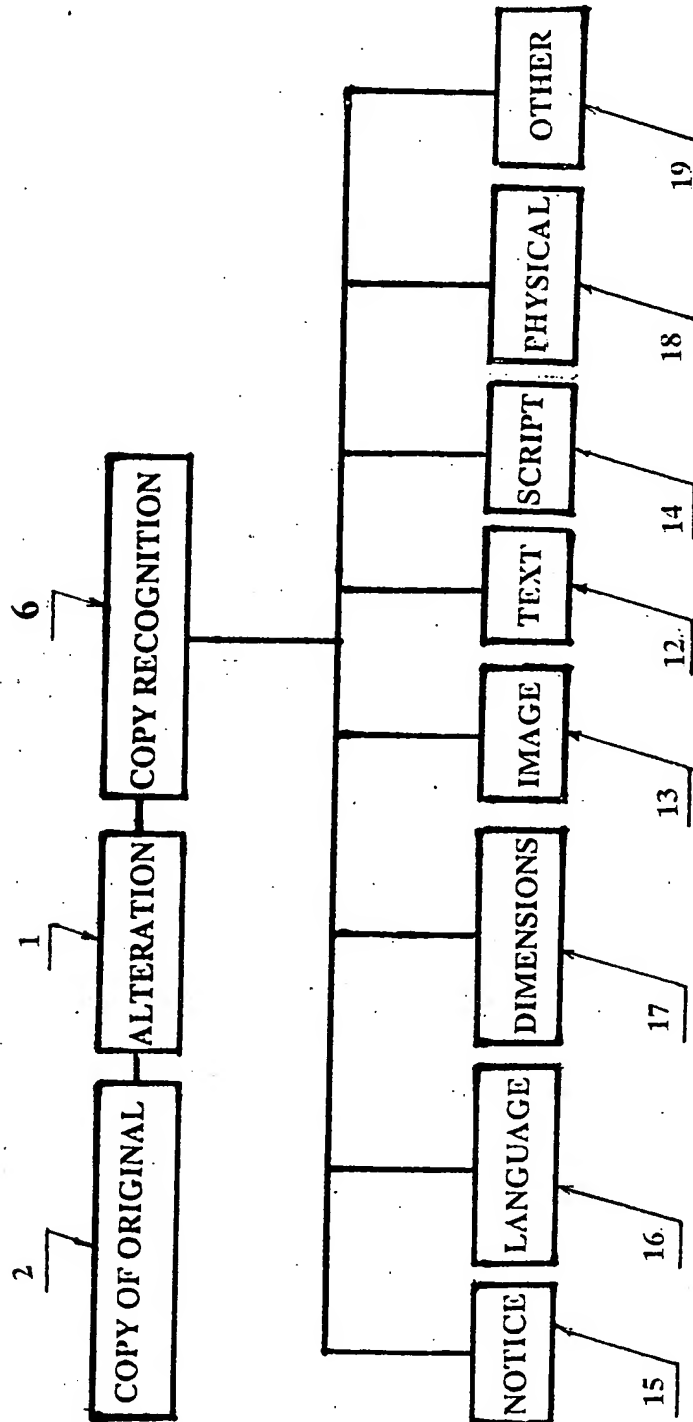


Fig.2

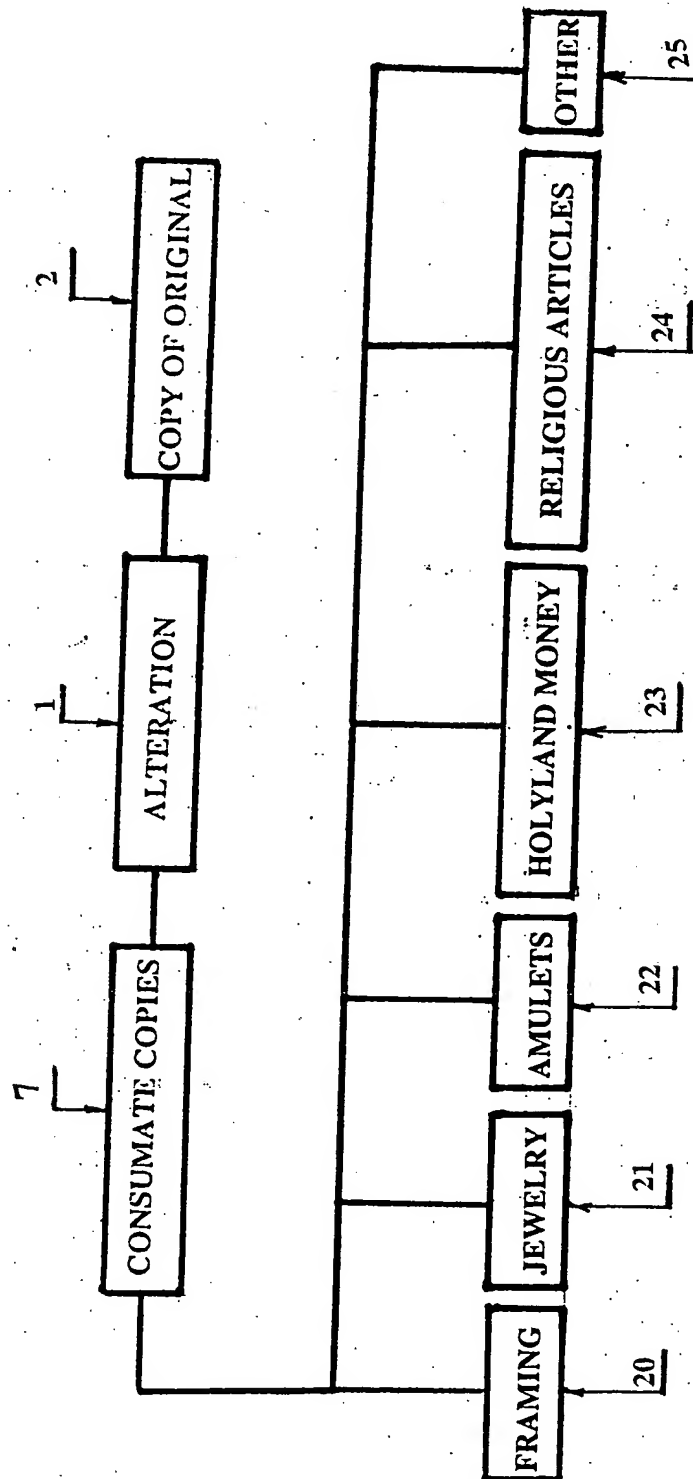


Fig.3

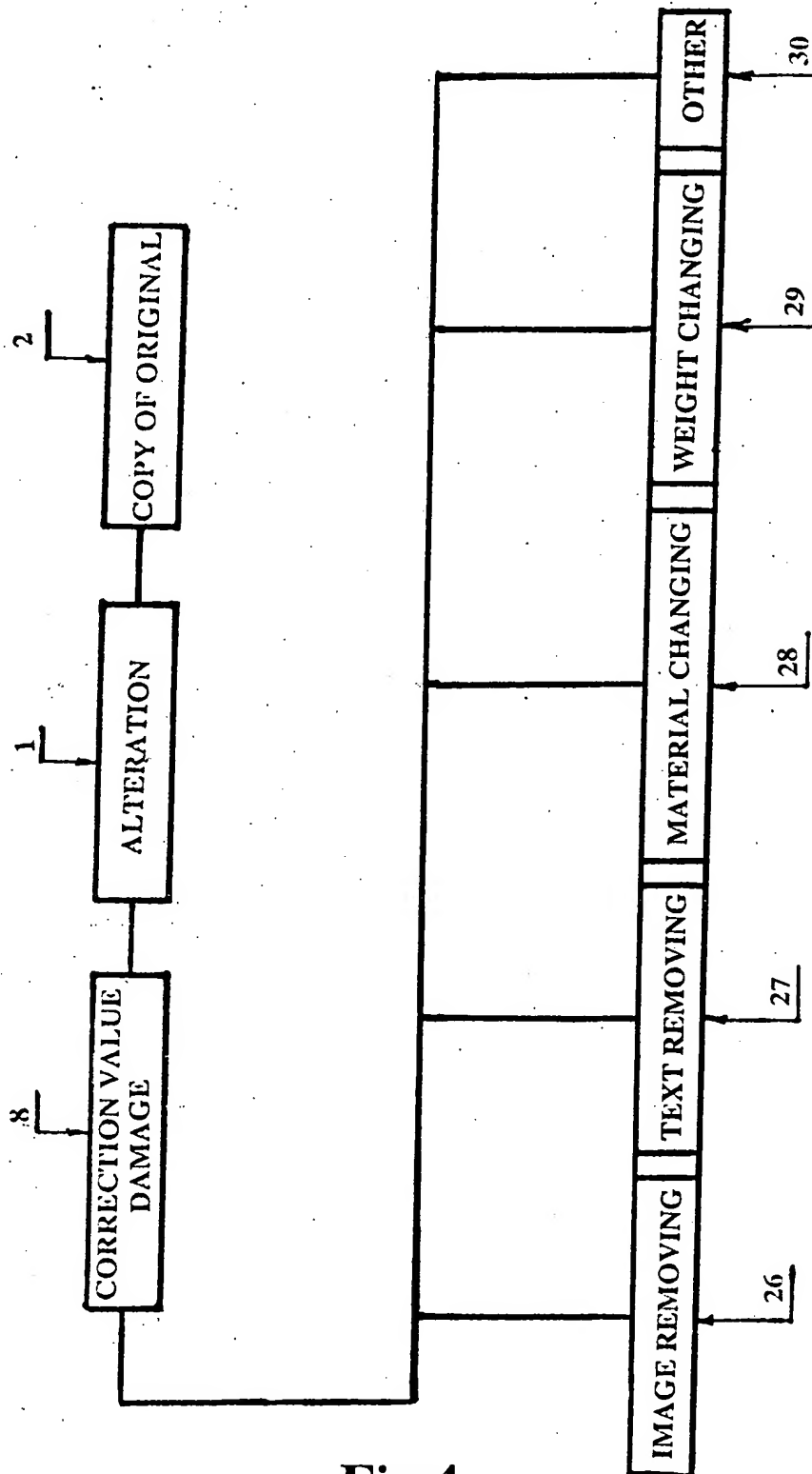


Fig.4

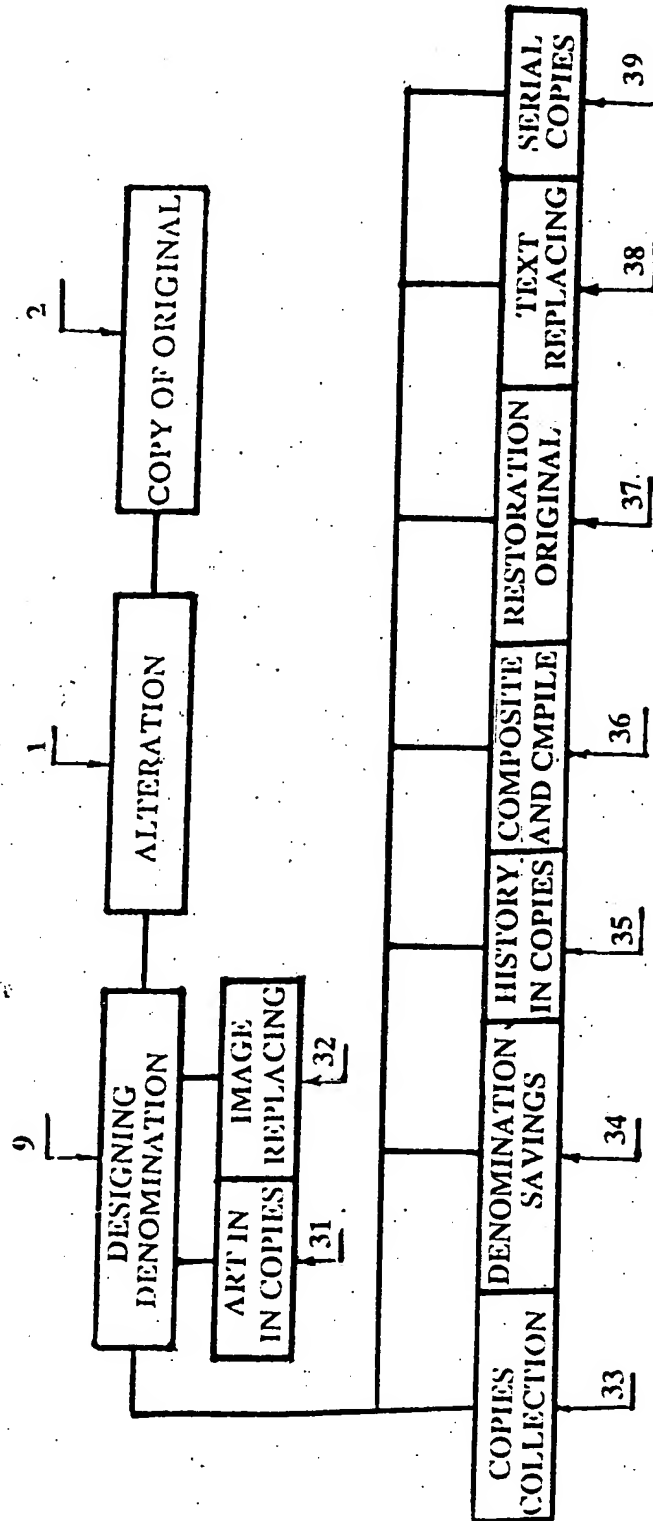


Fig.5

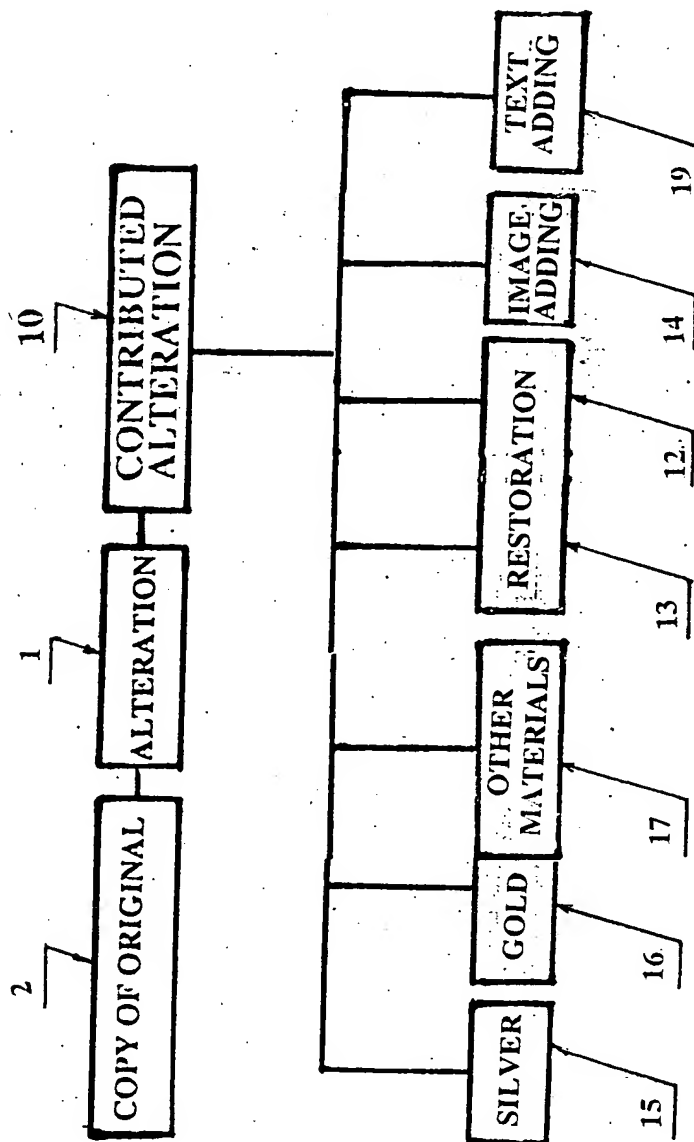


Fig.6

THE ALTERED COPIES 10/672, 567 SHEET 7 OF 7
 GERSH KORSINSKY
 "REPLACEMENT SHEET(37 CFR 1.121 (d))

OTHER		ALTERATION		COPY OF ORIGINAL	
11		1		2	
DENOMINATE RESTORATION		DENOMINATE PRESERVATION		DENOMINATION IN COPIES	
40		41		42	
COPIES OF HOLY ARTICLES		COPIES OF HOLY ARTICLES		INVENTATION IN COPIES/IN COINS	
43		44		45	
CHARITIES IN HOLY-MONEY COPIES		ASTROLOGY IN COPIES/ASTROLOGY ARTICLES		COPIES OF HOLY ARTICLES	
46		47		48	
HISTORY IN COPIES		CEMETETERIES IN COPIES		ANNIVERSARY IN COPIES	
49		50		51	
CONGRATULATION IN COPIES		CONGRATULATION IN COPIES		52	
FAMILY COAT OF ARMS (HERALDIC BEARINGS)		PRESENCE/AWARD IN COPIES		MUSEUM IN COPIES	
53		54		55	
MEMORIAL IN COPIES		MEMORIAL IN COPIES		OTHER	
56		57		58	

Fig.7



THE ALTERATED COPIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is related to religious articles, and/or historical articles, and/or memorial articles, and/or gift, etc. And more specifically to antiqueness and coins that qualified as a holy or historical values articles which were used them in religious ceremonies.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The disadvantages of the known holy antiqueness and coins are that they not complied with the religious requirements by placed image, or by material use for them or by weight values of them, etc. caused by the historical or other factors on the holy land.

Therefore, the holy antiqueness and coins were used a short time and then were abandoned from use in religious ceremonies as a holy article, so that the known holy antiqueness and coins are not suitable to use in religious ceremonies.

The known holy coins were mint in small numbers with large changes. Therefore, the coins and antiqueness were used only for collection trading and the government laws protected them for reproduction and copying.

Therefore, the production was impossible into difference government restrictions during the thousand years period. A drawback of the known holy antiqueness and coins is that they tend be as articles for collection only. However, the known antiqueness and coins will not solve the modern problems of use them as a holy article in religious ceremonies.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to altered the religious antiqueness and coins that suitable for religious ceremonies.

It is another object of the invention to altered the religious antiqueness and coins that comply with collections trading laws and copyrights laws.

Yet is another object of the invention to altered the holy antiqueness and coins to higher the holy values of them.

A future object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins to save the historical values of them.

Still another object of the invention is to alternate that save the identical image of them.

Yet is another object of the invention to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that save the original type of production them.

It is object of the invention to alternate them that suitable for copyright protection.

The object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that suitable to create a historical values of the Jerusalem and other holy places.

Yet another object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that create serial values of them.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS.

The FIG.1-.FIG 7 shows the basic principles for designing alterations of copies of a real antiquaries and coins.

FIG1 shows the original of the coin "SHEKELS OF TYRE.

Shekels of Tyre ;

Struck in Tyre

AR shekel.

O: Laureate head of Melqarth r., wears lion skin knotted around neck.

R: Eagle standing left with right foot on prow of ship, palm branch over right shoulder, date and club are in field to left, a Phoenician letter between eagle's legs, in right field are letters or monogram; inscription, TYPOYIEPAI KAI AY.YAOY (of Tyre the holy and inviolable). The dates range from A (126-5 B.C.E.) to PZ (19-18 B.C.E.).

FIG.2 shows an example of basic principles for designing alteration of a copy.

1. Copy of a real coin "SHEKEL OF TYRE ".
2. The material of the copy is silver.
3. A same image is removed by religion reason.
4. Image in original Torah script. שקל הקדש
5. Image in original of the coins original script. *sacred shekel*
6. Image in original Torah script. עשרים גרה השקל
7. Image in original coin script. *shekel is twenty geras*
8. Image in original Torah script כסף
9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.
10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.
11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.
12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.
13. The year of the original in coin script.
14. The year of the copy in coin script.
15. Image "SILVER "in coin language and script.
16. " SERIAL NUMBER,PROBE, SILVER,WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.
17. The year of the copy ,patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.
18. ETC.

FIG.3 shows other example "HALF SHEKEL"

1. Copy of a real coin *half shekel*.
 2. The material of the copy is silver.
 3. A same image is removed by religion reason.
 4. Image in original Torah script.
 5. Image in original of the coins original script.
 6. Image in original Torah script.
 7. Image in original coin script.
 8. Image in original Torah script *shekel is twenty geras* כסף
 9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.
 10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.
 11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.
 12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.
 13. The year of the original in coin script.
 14. The year of the copy in coin script.
 15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.
 16. " SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.
 17. The year of the copy, patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.
 18. ETC.
- כסף הכפרים לכפר על-נפשתיכם

מחצית השקל בשקל הקדש
half shekel of the sacred shekel
 עשרים גרה השקל

FIG.4 shows the principles for designing a new type of holy coins: "SHEKELS AND HALF SHEKELS"

Before the coins use to be pure weight scaled silver only. And for more accuracy Was used a "HALF SHEKEL as half from scaled one shekel. Therefore the present invention provides a pure silver weight scaled shekel standard weight which can be separated into two half of as shekels.

1. *half shekel*.
2. The material of the copy is silver.
3. A same image is removed by religion reason.
4. Image in original Torah script.
5. Image in original of the coins original script.
6. Image in original Torah script.
7. Image in original coin script.
8. Image in original Torah script *shekel is twenty geras* כסף
9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.
10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.

מחצית השקל בשקל הקדש
half shekel of the sacred shekel
 עשרים גרה השקל

11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.
12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.
13. The year of the original in coin script.
14. The year of the copy in coin script.
15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.
16. " SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.
17. The year of the copy, patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.
18. ETC.

כסף הכפרים לכפר על-נפשתיכם

ונתנו איש כפר נפשו

ולא-יהיה בהם נגף

והיה לבני ישראל לזכרון לפני , לכפר על-נפשתיכם:

... , every man shall give HASHEM an atonement for his soul

... This shall they give — everyone who passes through the census — a half shekel of the sacred shekel, the

shekel is twenty geras, half a shekel as a portion to HASHEM.

... , shall give the portion of HASHEM. ... , to atone for your souls.

... You shall take the silver of the atonements from the Children of Israel and give it. ... ; and it shall be a remembrance

before HASHEM for the Children of Israel, to atone for your souls."

FIG.5 shows the basic principles for designing a new coin "SHEKEL" which is a pure silver scaled 20 GERAS weight disked that can be separate into any number of geras.

1. half shekel:

2. The material of the copy is silver.
3. A same image is removed by religion reason.
4. Image in original Torah script.
5. Image in original of the coins original script.
6. Image in original Torah script.
7. Image in original coin script.

מחצית השקל בשקל הקדש

half shekel of the sacred shekel

עשרים גרה השקל

shekel is twenty geras

11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.
12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.
13. The year of the original in coin script.
14. The year of the copy in coin script.
15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.
16. "SERIAL NUMBER.PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.
17. The year of the copy .patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.
18. ETC.

כסף הכפרים לכפר על-נפשתיכם

ונתנו איש כפר נפשו

ולא-יהיה בהם נגף

והיה לבני ישראל לזכרון לפני ; לכפר על-נפשתיכם:

... every man shall give HASHEM an atonement for his soul
 ... This shall they give — everyone who passes through
 the census — a half shekel of the sacred shekel, the
 shekel is twenty geras, half a shekel as a portion to HASHEM.
 ... , shall give the portion of HASHEM. ... , to atone for your souls.
 ... You shall take the silver of the atonements from the Children
 of Israel and give it. . . . ; and it shall be a remembrance
 before HASHEM for the Children of Israel, to atone for your souls."

FIG.6 shows the basic principles designing of alteration of a copy by placing the copy in center of a rim.

FIG.7 shows a copy of a coin that alteration by any things. For an example alteration by any type of holes that make the copy distinguishable from original.

1 A copy of original. 2 A Hole. 3 A Hole.

ABSTRACT

The alternation of a copy of antiques or coins that instance of being different from the Original.

WE CLAIM:

A copy of a real antiques or coins that altered that instance of being different from the original, suitable for distinguish the article from the original means.

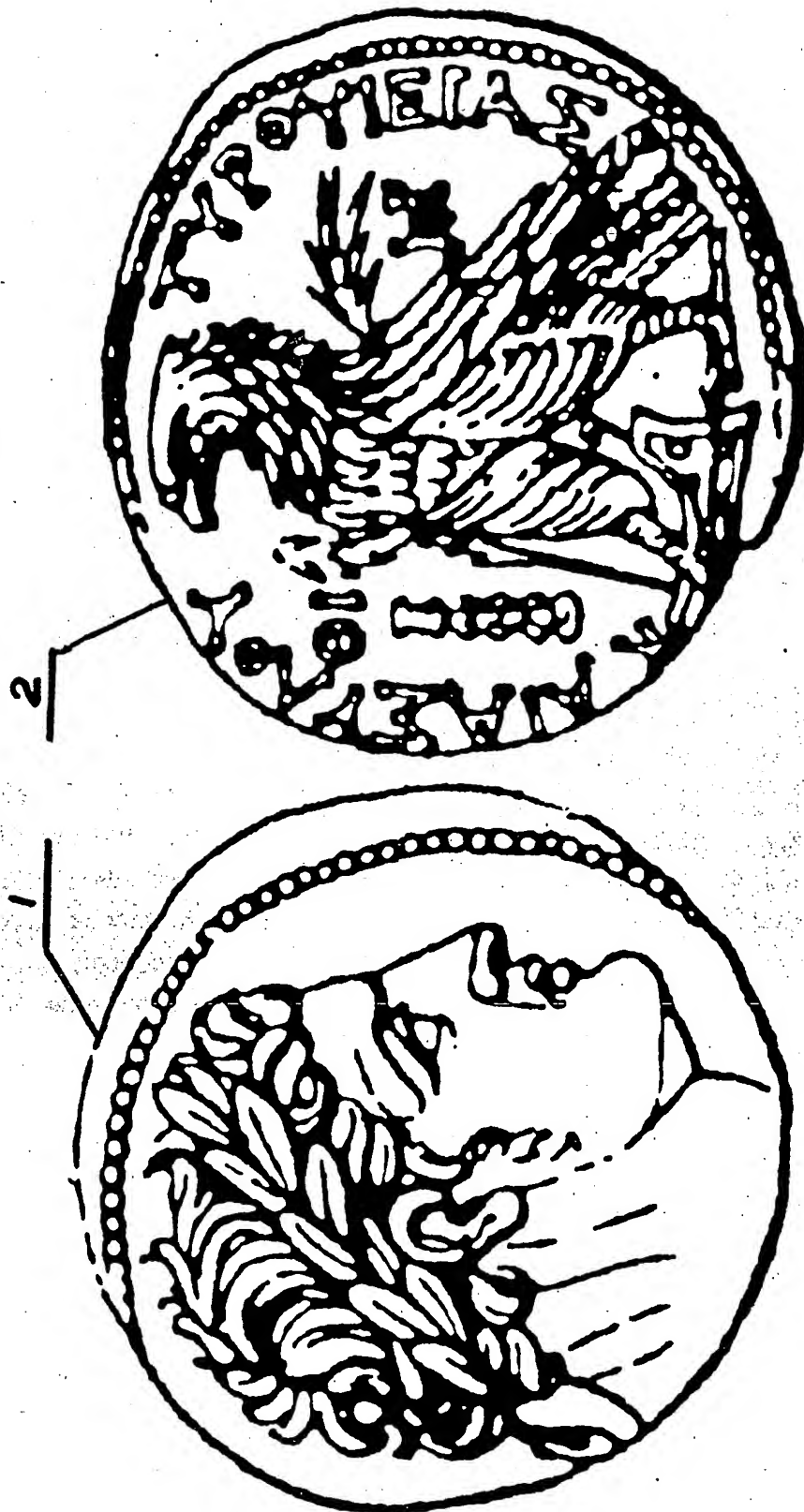


FIG. 1

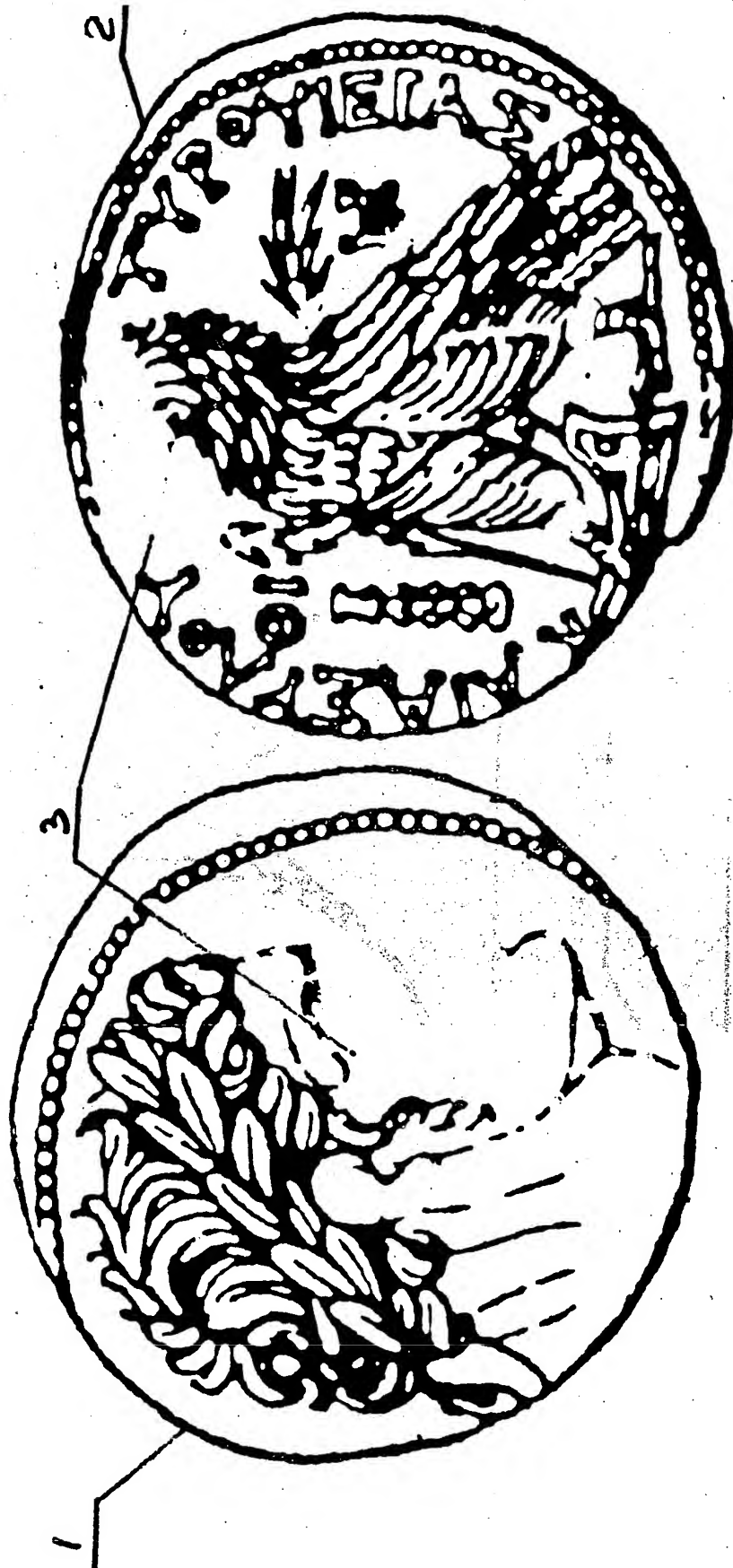
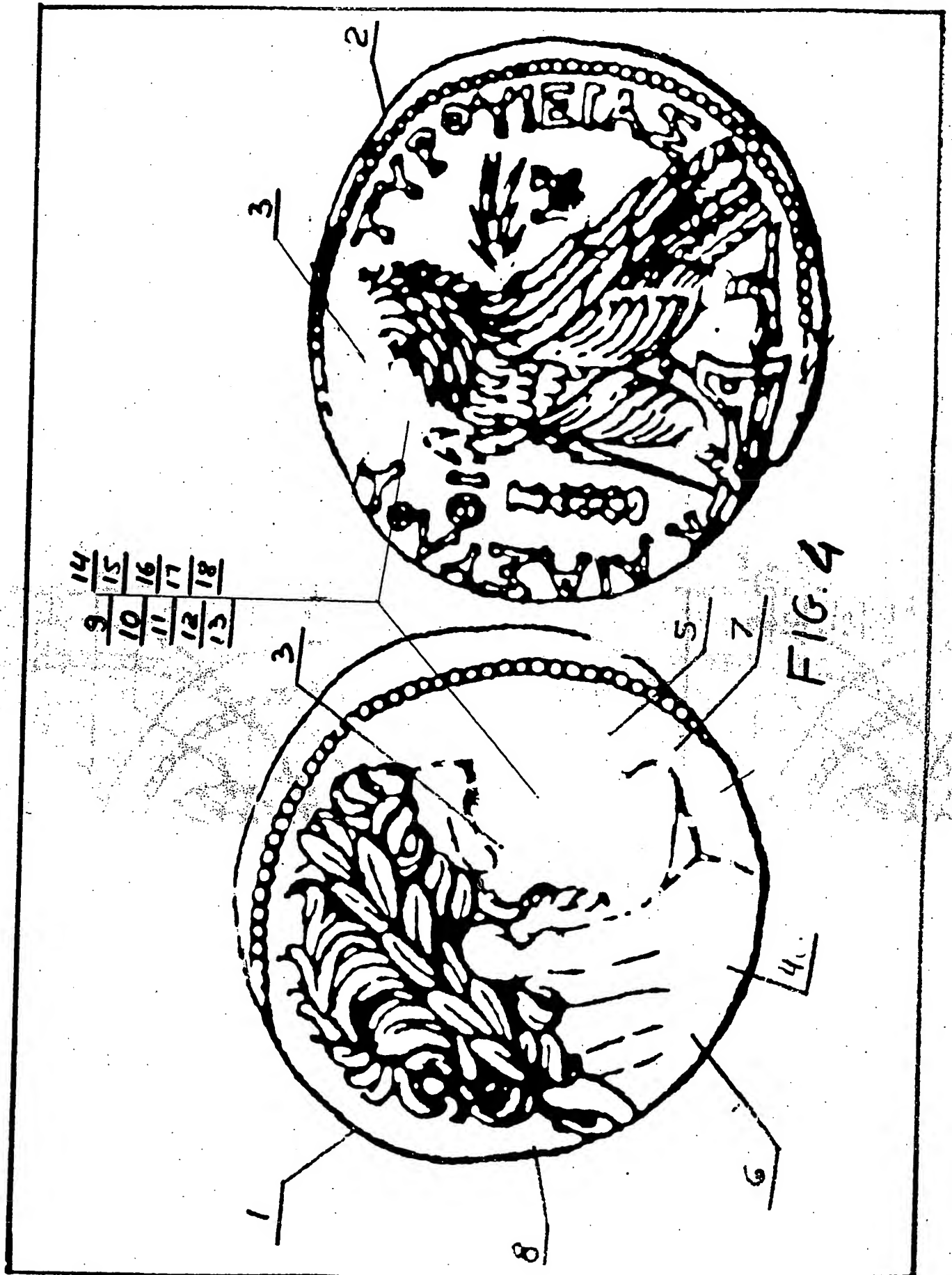


FIG. 2





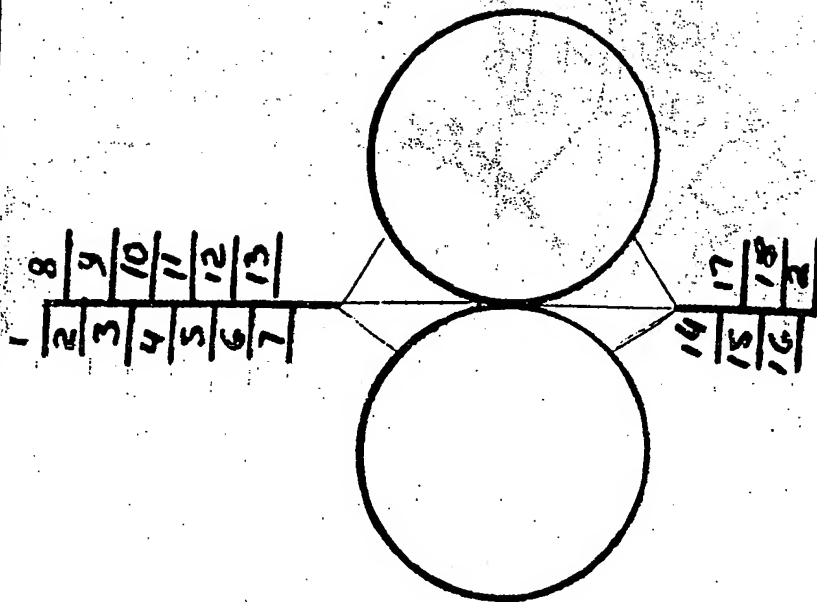


FIG. 5

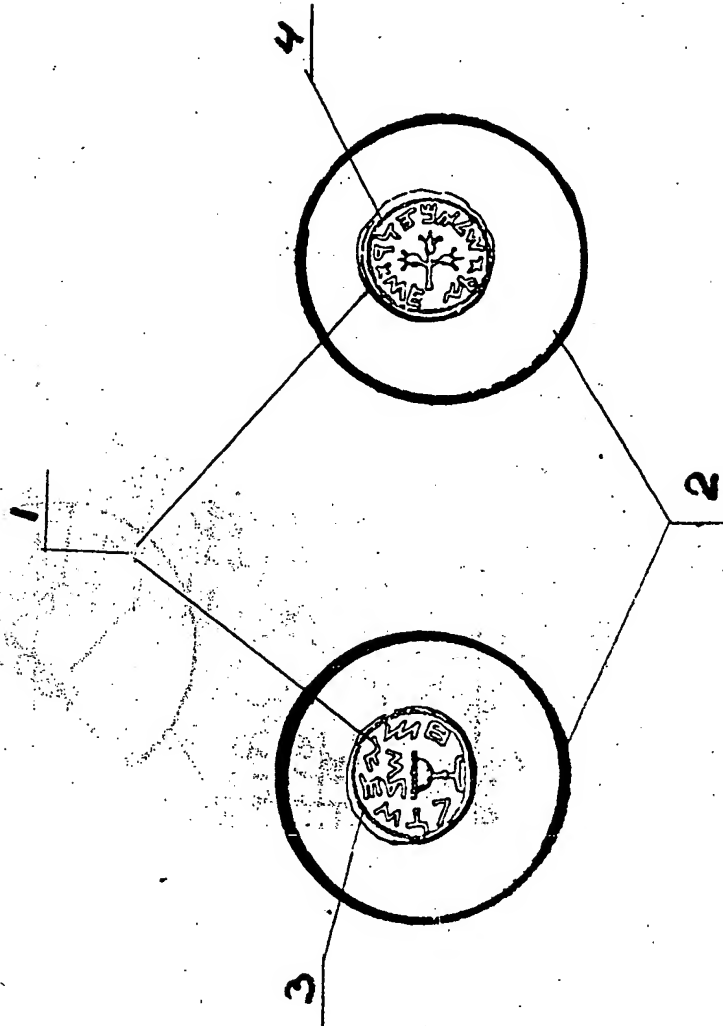


FIG. 6

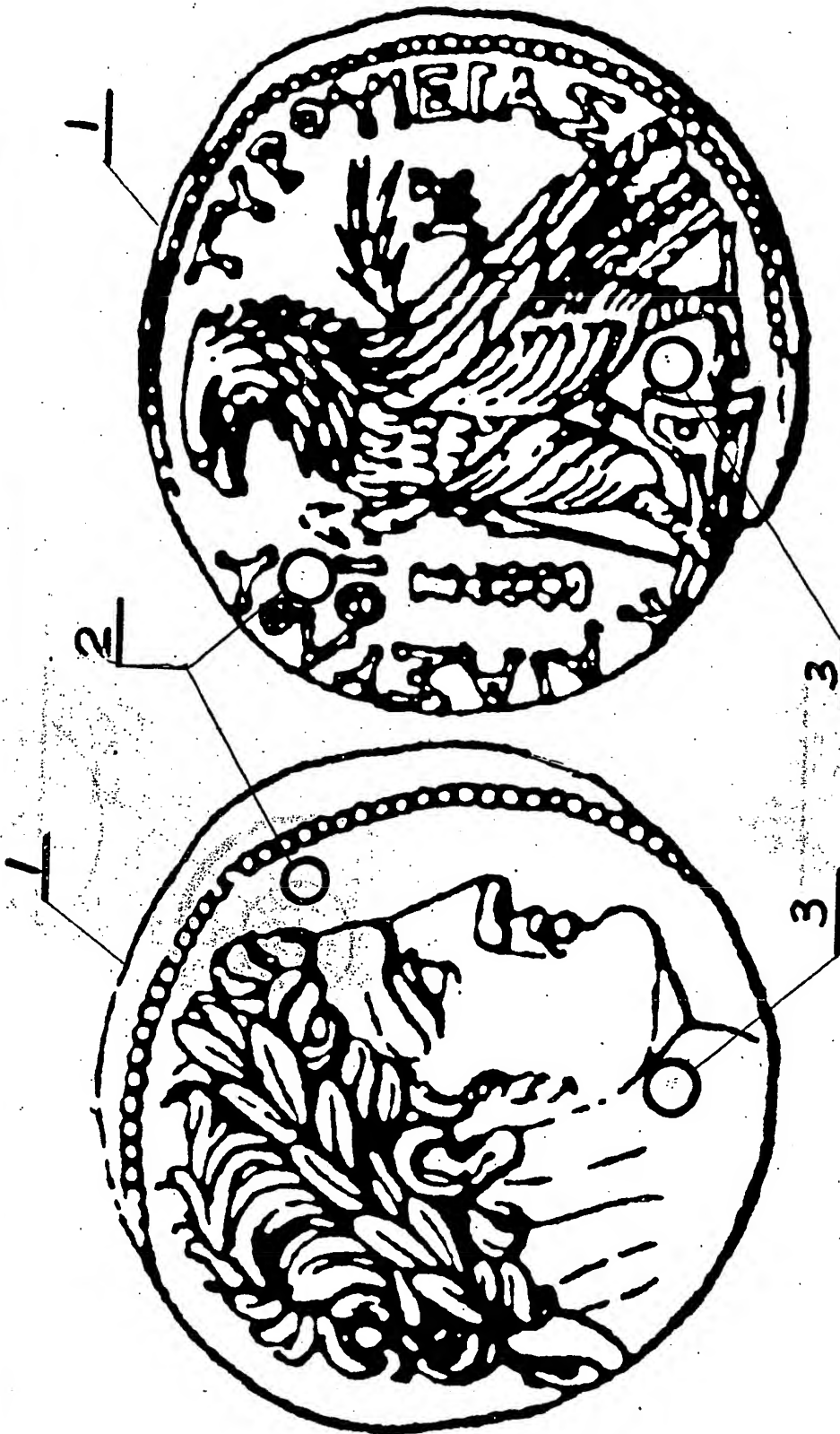


FIG. 7

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